

Indicator #10: Pneumoconiosis Mortality

Maryland State Occupational Health Indicators

About this Indicator:

Why is this Indicator Important?

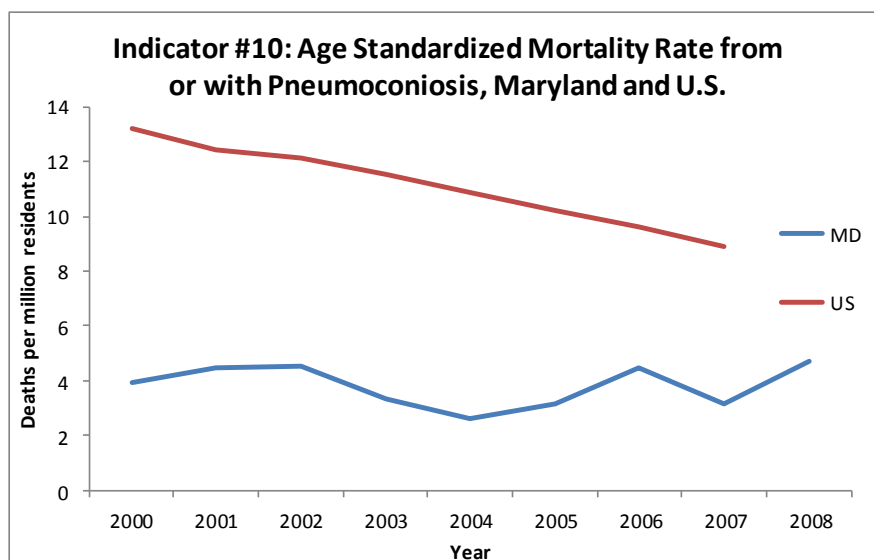
Tracking of pneumoconiosis is essential for tracking progress towards elimination of the disease, as well as for targeting prevention and disease management programs.

Limitation of Indicator:

Because pneumoconioses are typically chronic diseases with a long latency, current incidence is not necessarily indicative of current exposures, and it may be several years before reductions in exposures affect mortality. In addition, people may not die in the state in which they were exposed.

For more information on this indicator or occupational health in Maryland, visit the DHMH website.

► Pneumoconiosis is a term for a class of non-malignant lung diseases caused by the inhalation of mineral dust, nearly always in occupational settings. Most cases of pneumoconiosis develop only after many years of cumulative exposure; thus they are often diagnosed in older individuals, long after the onset of exposure. These diseases, which include silicosis and asbestosis, are incurable and may ultimately result in death.



Indicator #10: Mortality from or with Pneumoconiosis, Maryland

Year	Number	Crude Rate*	Age-standardized Rate*
2000	15	3.59	3.94
2001	17	4.02	4.46
2002	18	4.19	4.51
2003	14	3.22	3.34
2004	11	2.50	2.62
2005	13	2.92	3.16
2006	19	4.24	4.49
2007	13	2.88	3.14
2008	20	4.40	4.69

* Deaths per million residents

Data Source for this Indicator: Maryland Vital Statistics Records (number of deaths); U.S. Census Bureau (population statistics to calculate rates)